1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

136 and the *Opalfkoy* lake: they are caught likewiſe during the whole
226 winter in thoſe ſprings that run into the *Kamtſchatka* from the ſouth; and near to where the old lower fort of *Kamtſchatka* ſtood they alſo abound, which is a great relief to the inhabitants. I myſelf was at this fiſhery in the end of *February*; however I found the fiſh at that time dryer and not ſo well taſted as in the harveſt. This fiſh eats very well, either ſalted, dryed, or ſmoaked. It is caught frequently in the ſame net with the keta
227 and narka; and thoſe which they uſe for this fiſhery are made of yarn about half as thick as that with which they make the nets for the chavitſi, and the meſhes are about an inch and a half wide.

136 All theſe different ſpecies of fiſh change their colours, turn lean and ugly, their ſnout bends, their teeth grow, and a ſcurf appears upon their ſkins. The chavitſi, narka, and white fiſh, change their ſilver colour to a red; the keta turns likewiſe red, ſtained with black ſtripes. Their fins and tails become reddiſh and blackiſh; in one word, they would never be taken for the ſame fiſh that enter the rivers, if theſe changes were not certain. The gorbuſhe alone preſerves its ſilver colour, and, whenever it loſes that, it dies.

It is incredible with what eargerneſs they go up the rivers, particularly the gorbuſhe. When they come to any place where the ſtream is ſtrong, and thoſe that are weak find it impoſſible by their own ſtrength to get up, they faſten their teeth upon the tail of ſome that are ſtronger, that they may be drawn up by them; ſo that ſeveral of theſe fiſh are found which have their tails bitten.

The true ſalmon may always be reckoned one of thoſe fiſh that come in ſhoals; and are found to go up the rivers *Kampakſoe*, *Bircumkin*, and *Etchi*. I never ſaw theſe fiſh indeed, but have heard a great deal of them. Mr. *Steller* writes, that when